

SHE

Stick the candle so loose, that it will fall upon the glass of the sconce and break it into shatters. *Swift.*
 SHA'TTERBRAIN'D. } *adj.* [from *shatter* brain and *pate*.] In-
 SHA'TTERPAT'D. } attentive; not consistent. A low word,
 SHA'TTERY. *adj.* [from *shatter*.] Disunited; not compact;
 easily falling into many parts; loose of texture.

A brittle shattery sort of spar, found in form of a white sand chiefly in the perpendicular fissures amongst the ores of metal. *Widdowd.*

TO SHAVE. *v. a.* preterit *shaved*, part. *shaven* or *shorn*. [reccan, Saxon; *shaven*, Dutch.]

1. To pare off with a razor.

He that is to be cleansed shall shave off all his hair. *Levit.*
 Zelim was the first of the Ottomans that did shave his beard: a bashaw ask'd why he alter'd the custom of his predecessors? He answered, because you bashaws may not lead me by the beard, as you did them. *Bacon.*

Dost thou not know this shaven pate? Truly it is a great man's head. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*

I caused the hair of his head to be shaved off. *Widdowd.*

2. To pare close to the surface.

Sweet bird!
 Three chauntrels, oft the woods among,
 I woo'd to hear the evening song:
 And misting thee, I walk unseen
 On the dry smooth shaven green.

The bending scythe

Shaves all the surface of the waving green. *Gay.*

3. To skim by passing near, or slightly touching.

He shaves with level wing the deep; then soars
 Up to the fiery concave tow'ring high. *Milton.*

4. To cut in thin slices.

Make some medley of earth, with some other plants bruised
 or shaven in leaf or root. *Bacon.*

5. To strip; to oppress by extortion; to pillage.

SHAV'LING. *n. f.* [from *shave*.] A man shaved; a friar, or religious. Used in contempt.

Of elves, there be no such things; only by bald friars and knavish shavelings to feigned. *Spenser.*

SHAV'ER. *n. f.* [from *shave*.]

1. A man that practices the art of shaving.

2. A man closely attentive to his own interest.

My lord

Was now dispos'd to crack a jest,
 And bid friend Lewis go in quest;
 This Lewis is a cunning shaver. *Swift.*

3. A robber; a plunderer.

They fell all into the hands of the cruel mountain people,
 living for the most part by theft, and waiting for wrecks, as
 hawks for their prey: by these shavers the Turks were stript of
 all they had. *Kneller.*

SHAV'ING. *n. f.* [from *shave*.] Any thin slice pared off from
 any body.

Take lignum aloes in gross shavings, steep them in sack,
 changed twice, till the bitterness be drawn forth; then take
 the shavings forth and dry them in the shade, and beat them to
 powder. *Bacon.*

By electrick bodies I do not conceive only such as take up
 shavings, straws, and light bodies, but such as attract all bod-
 ies palpable whatsoever. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The shavings are good for the fining of wine. *Mort.*

SHAW. *n. f.* [recca, Saxon; *shawe*, Dutch; *shugga*, Hindick.]
 A thicket; a small wood. A tuft of trees near Lichfield is
 called Gentle shaw.

SHABANDER. *n. f.* [among the Persians.] A great officer; a
 viceroy. *Bailep.*

SHAWFOWL. *n. f.* [shaw and fowl.] An artificial fowl made
 by fowlers on purpose to shoot at.

SHAWM. *n. f.* [from *shavum*, Teutonic.] A hautboy; a cor-
 net.

With trumpets also and shawms. *Psalms Common Prayer.*

SHE. *proutun.* In oblique cases *her*. [*si*, Gothick; *reo*, Sax.
she, old English.]

1. The female pronoun demonstrative: the woman; the woman
 before mentioned.

She, of whom the ancients seem'd to prophesy,
 When they call'd virtues by the name of *she*;
She, in whom virtue was so much refin'd,
 That for allay unto so pure a mind
 She took the weaker sex. *Donne.*

This once difloes'd,

The ladies did change favours, and then we

Following the signs, wood'd but the sign of *she*. *Shakesp.*

What, at any time, have you heard her say? *Shakesp.*

The most upright of mortal men was he;

The most sincere, and holy woman, *she*. *Dryden.*

2. It is sometimes used for a woman absolutely, with some de-
 gree of contempt.

The *she* of Italy shall not betray
 Mine interest, and his honour. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*

Lady, you are the cruellest *she* alive,

If you will lead these graces to the grave,
 And leave the world no copy. *Shakespeare's Twelfth Night.*

SHE

I was wont

To load my *she* with knacks, I wou'd have ranack'd
 The pedlar's stolen treasury, and have pour'd it
 To her acceptance. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

3. The female; not the male.

I would outface the sternest eyes that look,
 Pluck the young sucking cubs from the *she* bear
 To win thee, lady. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*

Let us do it with no shew of fear;

No, with no more, than if we heard that England
 Were busied with a Whiston morris-dance;
 For my good liege, *she* is so idly king'd,
 That fear attends her not. *Shakespeare's Her. V.*

The nightingale, if *she* would sing by day,
 When every goose is cackling, wou'd be thought
 No better a musician than the wren. *Shakespeare's*

He-lions are hirsute, and have great manes, the *she* are
 smooth like cats. *Bacon.*

Stand it in Judah's chronicles confest,
 That David's son, by impious passion mov'd,
 Snote a *she*-slave, and murder'd what he lov'd. *Prior.*

SHEAF. *n. f.* *sheaves* plural. [*scay*, Saxon; *sheaf*, Dutch.]

1. A bundle of stalks of corn bound together, that the ears may
 dry.

These be the *sheaves* that honour's harvest bears,
 The seed thy valiant acts, the world the field. *Fairfax.*

He beheld a field,
 Part arable and tith; whereon were *sheaves*
 New-reap'd: the other part sheep-walks and folds. *Milt.*

The reaper fills his greedy hands,
 And binds the golden *sheaves* in brittle bands. *Dryden.*

I pitch'd the *sheaves* (oh could I do so now)
 Which lie in rows pil'd. *Gay's Fagstaff.*

2. Any bundle or collection held together.

She vanish'd;
 The *sheaf* of arrows shook and rattled in the case. *Dryden.*

In the knowledge of bodies, we must glean what we can;
 since we cannot, from a discovery of their real essence,
 grasp at a time whole *sheaves*; and in bundles comprehend
 the nature of whole species. *Locke.*

TO SHEAL. *v. a.* To shell. See SHALE.

Thou art a shaled peacock. *Shakespeare's K. Lear.*

TO SHEAR. preter. *shore*, or *sheared*; part. pass. *shorn*. [reccan,
 reccan, Saxon.]

1. To clip or cut by interception between two blades moving
 on a rivet.

So many days, my ewe have been with young;
 So many weeks, e're the poor fools will yean;
 So many months, e're I shall *shear* the fleece. *Shakespeare.*

I am shepherd to another man,
 And do not *shear* the fleeces that I graze. *Shakespeare.*

Laban went to *shear* his sheep. *Gen. xxxi. 10.*

When wool is new *shorn*, they set pails of water by in the
 same room to increase its weight. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

To lay my head and hollow pledge
 Of all my strength, in the scivious lap
 Of a deceitful concubine, who *shore* me,
 Like a tame weather, all my precious fleece. *Milton.*

The same ill taste of sense wou'd serve to join
 Dog foxes in the yolk, and *shear* the swine. *Dryden.*

May'st thou henceforth sweetly sleep,
Sheep, swains, oh *shear* your softest sheep
 To swell his couch. *Gay.*

O'er the congenial dust injoin'd to *shear*
 The graceful curl, and drop the tender tear. *Pope.*

2. To cut.

The sharp and toothed edge of the nether chap strikes into
 a canal cut into the bone of the upper; and the toothed pro-
 tuberance of the upper into a canal in the nether: by which
 means he easily *shears* the grass whereon he feeds. *Grew.*

SHEAR. } *n. f.* [from the verb. It is seldom used in the
 SHEARS. } singular, but is found once in *Dryden*.]

1. An instrument to cut, consisting of two blades moving on
 a pin, between which the thing cut is intercepted. *Shears*
 are large, and *scissors* a smaller instrument of the same kind.
 Alas, thought Philoclea to herself, your *shears* come too
 late to clip the bird's wings that already is flown away. *Sidney.*

Why do you bend such solemn brows on me?
 Think you I bear the *shears* of destiny? *Shakespeare's*

Have I commandment on the pulse of life? *Shakespeare's*

The fates prepar'd their sharpen'd *shears*. *Dryden.*

When the fleece is thorn,

Then their defenceless limbs the brambles tear;
 Short of their wool, and naked from the *shear*. *Dryden.*

That people live and die, I knew,
 An hour ago, as well as you;
 And if fate spins us longer years,
 Or is in haste to take the *shears*,
 I know, we must both fortunes try,
 And bear our evils, wet or dry. *Prior.*

How happy should we be if we had the privilege of em-
 ploying the *shears* for want of a mint, up-n foreign gold, by
 clipping it into half crowns. *Swift.*

SHE

Fate urg'd the *shears* and cut the sylph in twain,
 But airy substance soon unites again. *Pope.*

Beneath the *shears* they felt no lasting smart,
 They oft but fleeces, while I lost a heart. *Gay.*

2. The denomination of the age of sheep.

When sheep is one *shear*, they will have two broad teeth be-
 fore; when two *shear*, four; when three, six; when four,
 eight; and after that, their mouths break. *Mortimer.*

3. Any thing in the form of the blades of *shears*.

Wings, in *shear*.

Two sharp-wing'd *shears*

Deck'd with divers plumes, like painted jays,
 Were fix'd at his back to cut his airy ways. *Spenser.*

SHEARD. *n. f.* [reccan, Sax.] A fragment. It is now commonly
 written *shear*, and applied only to fragments of earthen ware.

In the bustling of it, not a *shear* to take fire from the hearth,
 or to take water out of the pit. *Isa. xxx. 14.*

SHEARER. *n. f.* [from *shear*.] One that clips with *shears*;
 particularly one that fleeces sheep.

Of other care they little reck'ning make,
 Than how to scramble at the *shearers* feast,
 And shove away the worthy bidden ware. *Milton.*

Was he to be led as a lamb to the slaughter, patient and
 resigned as a sheep before her *shearers*? *Regina.*

SHEARMAN. *n. f.* [*shear* and *man*.] He that *shears*.

Thy father was a plaiterier,
 And thou thyself a *shear* man. *Shakespeare's*

SHEARWATER. *n. f.* A fowl. *Swift.*

SHEATH. *n. f.* [*scæthe*, Saxon.] The case of any thing;
 the scabbard of a weapon.

The dead knight's sword out of his *sheath* he drew,
 With which he cut a lock off all their hair. *Fa. Queen.*

Dath not each look a shaft of lightning feel,
 Which spurs the body's *sheath*, yet melts the steel? *Cleau.*

Swords, by the lightning's subtle force diffill'd,
 And the cold *sheath* with running metal fill'd. *Addison.*

TO SHEATH. } *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To inclose in a *sheath* or scabbard; to inclose in any case.

This drawn but now against my sovereign's breast,
 Before 'tis *sheath'd*, shall give him peace and rest. *Waller.*

Those active parts of a body are of differing natures when
sheath'd up, or wedged in amongst others in the texture of a
 concrete; and when extricated from these impediments. *Boyle.*

In his hair one hand he wreaths,
 His sword, the other, in his bosom *sheaths*. *Denham.*

Is this her hate to him, his love to me!
 'Tis in my breast the *sheaths* her dagger now. *Dryden.*

The left foot naked, when they march to fight, *Dryden.*

But in a bull's raw hide they *sheath* the right.

The leopard, and all of this kind as goes, keeps the claws
 of his forefeet turned up from the ground and *sheathed* in the
 skin of his toes, whereby he preserves them sharp for rapine,
 extending them only when he leaps at the prey. *Grew.*

Other substances opposite to acrimony are called demul-
 cent or mild; because they blunt or *sheath* those sharp fal-
 es as pease, and beans. *Arbuthnot.*

2. To fit with a *sheath*.

There was no ink to colour Peter's hat,
 Walter's dagger was not come from *sheathing*. *Shak.*

3. To defend the main body by an outward covering.

It were to be wished that the whole navy throughout were
sheath'd as some are. *Raleigh.*

SHEATHYINGED. *adj.* [*sheath* and *wing*.] Having hard cases
 which are folded over the wings.

Some insects fly with four wings, as all vaginipennis, or
sheathwinged insects, as beetles and dorrs. *Brown's Vulg. Er.*

SHEATHY. *adj.* [from *sheath*.] Forming a *sheath*.

With a needle put aside the short and *sheathy* cases on ear-
 wings backs, and you may draw forth two wings. *Brown.*

SHEKLATON. *n. f.*

He went to fight against the giant in his robe of *sheklato-*
ton, which is that kind of gilded leather with which they
 use to embroider the Irish jackets. *Spenser.*

TO SHEED. *v. a.* [reccan, Saxon.]

1. To effuse; to pour out; to spill.

The painful service, and the drops of blood
 Shed for my thankless country are requited
 But with that surname of Coriolanus. *Shakespeare's*

Cromwell, I did not think to *shed* a tear

In all my miseries. *Shakespeare's*

Without *shedding* of blood is no remission. *Heb. ix. 22.*

For this is my blood which is *shed* for many, for the re-
 mission of sins. *Matth. xxvi. 28.*

Some think one gen'ral soul fills ev'ry brain,
 As the bright sun *sheds* light in ev'ry star. *Davies.*

Around its entry nodding poppies grow,
 And all cool simples that sweet rest bestow;
 Night from the plants their sleepy virtue drains,
 And passing, *sheds* it on the silent plains. *Dryden.*

You seem'd to mourn another lover dead,
 My sighs you gave him, and my tears you *shed*. *Dryden.*

SHE

Unhappy man! to break the pious laws
 Of nature, pleading in his children's cause:
 'Tis love of honour, and his country's good;
 The consul, not the father, *sheds* the blood. *Dryden.*

In these lone walls, their days eternal bound,
 These moss-grown domes with spiry turrets crown'd,
 Where awful arches make a noon-day night,
 And the dim windows *shed* a solemn light;
 Thy eyes diffus'd a reconciling ray,
 And gleams of glory brighten'd all the day. *Pope.*

2. To scatter; to let fall.

Trees that bring forth their leaves late, and cast them late,
 are more lasting than those that sprout their leaves early, or
shed them betimes. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*

So the returning year be blest,
 As his infant months bestow,
 Springing wreaths for William's brow;
 As his summer's youth shall *shed*
 Eternal sweets around Maria's head. *Prior.*

TO SHEED. *v. n.* To let fall its parts.

White oats are apt to *shed* most as they lie, and black as they
 stand. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SHEED. *n. f.* [supposed by *Skinner* to be corrupted from *shade*.]

1. A slight temporary covering.

The first Aletes born in lowly *shed*,
 Of parents base, a rose sprung from a bride. *Fairfax.*

Though he his house of polish'd marble build,
 With jasper floor'd, and carved cedar ceil'd;
 Yet shall it ruin like the moth's frail cell,
 Or *sheds* of reeds, which summer's heat repel. *Sandys.*

So all our minds with his conspire to grace
 The Gentiles great apostle, and deface
 Those state-obscuring *sheds*, that like a chain
 Seem'd to confine and fetter him again. *Waller.*

In such a season born, when scarce a *shed*
 Could be obtain'd to shelter him or me
 From the bleak air. *Parad. Regain'd.*

Those houses then were caves, or homely *sheds*,
 With twining osters fence'd, and moss their beds. *Dryden.*

An hospitable house they found,
 A homely *shed*; the roof, not far from ground
 Was thatch'd with reeds and straw together bound. *Dryden.*

Then out he steals, and finds where by the head,
 Their horse hung fasten'd underneath a *shed*. *Betterton.*

Her various kinds by various fortunes led,
 Commence acquaintance, underneath a *shed*. *Swift.*

2. In composition. Effusion; as blood-*shed*.

SHEEDER. *n. f.* [from *shed*.] A spiller; one who *sheds*.

A *shedder* of blood shall surely die. *Ezek. xviii. 10.*

SHEEN. } *adj.* [This was probably only the old pronunciation
 SHEENY. } of *shine*.] Bright; glittering; showy. A word
 now not in use.

That lewd rib-bald, with vile lust advanc'd,
 Laid first his sleazy hands on virgin clean,
 To spoil her dainty corse so fair and *sheen*. *Fa. Queen.*

When he was all dight, he took his way
 Into the forest, that he might be seen
 Of the wild beasts, in his new glory *sheen*. *Hallvard's Tale.*

Now they never meet in grove or green,
 By fountain clear, or spangled star-light *sheen*. *Shakespeare's*

Up arose each warrior bold and brave,
 Glistering in filed steel and armour *sheen*. *Fairfax.*

Out of the hierarchies of angels *sheens*,
 The gentle Gabriel call'd he from the rest. *Fairfax.*

By the rusty fringed bank,
 Where grows the willow and the osier dank,
 My sliding chariot stays,
 Which set with agat, or the azure *sheen*,
 Of turcois blue, and emerald green. *Milton.*